

## Royal Garden TEAS

Tea requires skilled attention from tea garden to tea table.

Royal Garden Teas are selected by experts, blended by expert, packed by experts.

The tea dust is removed by vacuum process, and the tea is packed in air tight packages so that all of its flavor, freshness and fragrance is preserved.

Try a package of Royal Garden Teas.

It will be a revelation to you.

COOPER & COLE  
"THE QUALITY GROCERS."

## THE BRYAN DAILY EAGLE AND PILOT.

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### ANNOUNCEMENTS

The Eagle is authorized to announce the following candidates, subject to the action of the July Democratic primaries:

FOR CONGRESS:  
HON. RUFUS HARDY, Corsicana.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE:  
HON. J. L. FOUNTAIN.

A CREDIT TO GOVERNOR COLE  
QUIT'S ADMINISTRATION.

Recurring again to the Lindale plan, which we shall admit has a fascination for us, a remark was attributed to one of the convicts in the very interesting story we printed of it Wednesday that involves the whole philosophy of the experiment. Speaking of Mr. Christian, who is in charge of the work, this convict said: "We don't feel like convicts with him; we feel like men."

If that feeling is general among the forty-eight men under Mr. Christian's control, and shall be thoroughly instilled into them by his tuition, then Mr. Christian will have proved himself no less distinguished as a penologist than he evidently is as a road engineer. The success of this experiment will be measured by the degree with which the convicts are made to "feel like men." This feeling "like a man" is compounded of two elements: one of them hope and the other confidence; hope growing out of the belief that the opportunities of life are not foreclosed to the convicts, and confidence on the part of the convict that he has the moral strength to realize some of these opportunities. The convict into whom hope and confidence are thoroughly instilled is a graduate of a vocational institution and is fit for freedom.

In olden times it was a practice among some peoples to brand convicts. The primal purpose was, doubtless, to warn society against them when free. But the chief effect of this practice was to exaggerate and perma-nize the convict's sense of his guilt. He could conceal the brand from the public view, but he could not himself forget its existence. It was an exquisitely perfect means of making him feel like a convict, not merely during the term of his imprisonment, but for the rest of his life. There was more formality than reality in his freedom when released from prison, and if he relapsed into crime he was only yielding to the force of psychological law, obeying a natural law when he violated an artificial one.

The practice of branding convicts,

was long ago discontinued by all governments pretending to be civilized, unless Russia is still guilty of it with respect to certain kinds of offenders. But in discontinuing this practice we merely indulged sensibilities that had become refined to the point of revolting at the physical cruelty it entailed, and were not moved by a recognition of the psychological consequences on the convict thus branded. This is proved by the fact that long after the practice of branding convicts was discontinued they were nevertheless treated with a severity and barbarity of which branding was only the sublimation. We continued to treat them, do even yet in lesser degree, in a way to impress ineradicably on their consciousness the fact that they are convicts, and not men who retained any right to humane consideration. It was not through malevolence, but through ignorance, that we did this. We were obsessed of the fallacy that the only way to minimize the chance of a convict's relapse into crime was to put him to a torture, the recollection of which would forever afterward terrorize him. Doubtless there are cases, many of them, which give that idea the appearance of soundness; that is, cases of convicts who have been deterred by the recollection of the punishment their first offending entailed. But there is a much more plentiful supply of cases in the history of punishment which disprove that idea. They show that what we ordinarily accomplish by this method is to make convicts desperate by inculcating the notion that for them all the opportunities of life have been forfeited. It implants despair where hope ought to be implanted. It contrives, with marvelous ingenuity, to make the convict forget that he is still a man. It is a method which, instead of encouraging him to "feel like a man," forbids him to do so, and reminds him at every conscious moment, whether in or out of prison, that he is a convict.

It is because the Lindale plan, as conceived and executed by Mr. Christian, is so diametrically a reversal of the old philosophy of punishment, a philosophy as fatuous as it is cruel, that its institution promises to become an epochal event in the history of this State and the most distinguished merit of the Colquitt administration, which, it ought not to be forgotten, had the good sense to sanction it, despite a doubt whether it has the full countenance of law.—Galveston News.

Announcement of Allen Academy Summer School will be found elsewhere in today's paper. This school will this year be taught by the best material obtainable and will no doubt serve a greater number of deficient students and others taking advanced work than it did last year—the first year of its existence. Ample time is given for all arrangements to be made for attendance.

Attention is called to the interview of Mayor Harris and others in today's paper in regard to the coming bond election, which will be held on April 7. If this proposition carries it will enable the city officials to extend the paving work and will not increase our tax rate to do it. The intersections to Main should be paved now by all means.

The city council will have a special called meeting tonight at 8 o'clock for the purpose of hearing the report of Engineer Nagle of Austin on the pavement of Main street, and the acceptance or rejection of the work will be in order.

And in the construction of the Bryan-College first-class highway, let's straighten the road and make the distance probably one-half mile shorter. From the intersection of Dallas street the road should be on an airline to the college grounds.

So the trip to the Panama-Pacific Exhibition at San Francisco seems to be certain for the student corps at the A. & M. College next year—1915. This arrangement will also permit many Bryan people to go to this great show at a small cost.

The big battle scheduled to take place at Torreon this week will no doubt shape the future destiny of Mexico. All Nations have their ears to the ground, and the administration officials at Washington are especially holding their breath.

Hon. Chester H. Terrell of San Antonio, Speaker of the House of Representatives, has withdrawn from the race for Governor. He will not participate in the "constructive" primaries, but desires to exercise the right of personal choice in the July primary.

The annual April hike at A. & M. will take place in about one week. The boys will go into camp on March 30 and be out three days.

The sure sign of spring is now in evidence—the post oaks are in bloom, and within a week the groves and forests will again be pretty and green.

## ELKS' MINSTRELS GREAT SUCCESS

Saturday's Entertainment Very Successful and Appreciated by A. & M. Students.

At the urgent request of college students and residents of Bryan, the Elks' big minstrels, which scored such a wonderful hit Friday night at the Colonial Theatre, decided to repeat and gave another performance Saturday evening, which was attended and greatly enjoyed by those present.

The greatest evidence of the merits of the show is the fact that they were so urgently requested to give another performance and were greeted by such an enthusiastic audience. Especially were the college boys loud in their applause of the jokes as applied to people from the campus, and every number on the program was received with vigorous encores.

Henry Roquemore, who has been in the city several days, making all necessary arrangements for this big event, deserves special praise for the masterly manner in which he selected and trained the participants, thereby making the wonderful hit scored by the Elks' minstrels possible. Mr. Roquemore carries his own costumes, which are exceedingly attractive, arrange and originates the jokes and songs and attends to the many other details so necessary in putting on a minstrel show. His ability may best be judged by the wonderful success by which his efforts were crowned.

Mr. Roquemore goes from Bryan to Hillsboro, where he will stage another minstrel show. The people of Hillsboro may rest assured that any show which he consents to stage will be a great success.

## A. & M. CADETS TO GO ON HIKE

Annual Three Days' Outing Will Be Made Source of Pleasure as Well as Profit.

College Station, Tex., March 23.—Cadets of the A. & M. College will "hiking go" March 30 and 31 and April 1. In accordance with a ruling of the United States War Department, which applies to all land grant colleges, the cadets from the Texas A. & M. spend two days and two nights in the field every year.

Advance and rear guard drills, sham battles, tent construction, in fact, all of the duties that are required of the soldier in the field are performed by the collegians. This training is intended to fit men to assume the leadership of volunteers should the declaration of war ever make that step necessary.

The boys will sleep in their tents and be furnished their rations soldier fashion. To vary the monotony of the drills, Lieutenant Levi G. Brown, commandant, is arranging a program of entertainment. This program will include dancing and vaudeville features at night, with athletic contests in the afternoon.

Camp will be pitched in Francis pasture, about one mile from the college. The boys will march from the college at noon on March 30 and pitch camp, and will break camp on the afternoon of April 1. This trip always just precedes the visit of a United States army officer to inspect the local corps with the view of making recommendations as to the rank of the Texas school in military circles. At present the college ranks as one of the ten distinguished institutions of the Nation.

In addition to being greatly enjoyed by the boys the hike is of great value to them in their training.

### THIS DAY IN HISTORY

- 1818—Don Carlos Buell born.
- 1823—Schuyler Colfax born.
- 1901—Azulnaldo captured.
- 1908—Japanese steamer Mutsu Maru sank in collision near Hakodate; 300 lives lost.
- 1910—Great strike of Western railroad firemen averted by an agreement to mediation.
- 1911—A nine-hour battle was fought at Sonora, Mexico. The Mexicans were warned that they must not cross into American territory.
- 1912—Funeral services were held in Arlington Cemetery over the last victims recovered from the wrecked battleship Maine in Havana harbor.
- 1913—Lieutenant Albekirnof and passenger fell to death at Sebastopol, Russia, when the aviator lost control of the machine.



## Stylish Vacation Hosiery in Cotton and Silk

NO MATTER how long or how short the vacation trip, the people who wear Holeproofs are insured against hosiery trouble and embarrassment. Travelers take them on long trips. Because six pairs of cotton hose are guaranteed to wear six months. Because three pairs of silks are guaranteed to wear three months. Because the new mercerized Holeproofs compare favorably in appearance with the best of foreign hosiery.

Holeproof Hosiery  
FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN

A box of cotton Holeproofs and a box of silks add the finishing touch to your vacation togs. \$1.50 to \$3 a box.

A. M. WALDROP & CO.



### TODAY'S BIRTHDAY HONORS.

"Joe the Newsboy," otherwise Joe Polinsky of Brooklyn, is 22 years old today. Fifteen years ago Joe was deprived of his parents through an accident. With a sister eighteen months

older than himself Joe started out as the breadwinner of the family, selling newspapers from six in the morning until late in the evening. By close application to business and a foresight born of necessity he made a pronounced success, educating his broth-

## TELEPHONE ACHIEVEMENTS

TELEPHONE SERVICE OF TO-DAY THE CREATION OF THE BELL CO.

In no line of human endeavor has the inventive brain of the scientist contributed more to the world's progress than by the creation of the art of telephony, of which the Bell system is the embodiment.

When the telephone was born, nothing analogous to telephone service as we now know it existed. There was no tradition to guide, no experience to follow.

The system, the apparatus, the methods—an entire new art had to be created. The art of electrical engineering did not exist. The Bell pioneers, recognizing that success depended upon the highest engineering and technical skill at once organized an experimental and research department which is now directed by a staff of over 550 engineers and scientists, including former professors, post-graduate students, scientific investigators—the graduates of over 70 universities.

From its foundation the company has continuously developed the art. New improvements in telephones, switchboards, lines, cables, have followed one another with remarkable rapidity.

While each successive type of apparatus to the superficial observer suggested similarity, each step in the evolution marked a decided improvement. These changes, this evolution, has not only been continuous, but is continuing. Substantially all of the plant now in use, including telephones, switchboards, cables and wires, has been constructed, renewed or reconstructed in the past 10 years.

Particularly in switchboards have the changes been so radical that installations costing in the aggregate millions have frequently been discarded after only a few years of use. Since 1877 there have been introduced 53 types and styles of receivers and 73 types and styles of transmitters. Of the 12,000,000 telephone receivers and transmitters owned by the Bell Company January 1, 1914, none were in use prior to 1902, while the average age is less than five years.

Within 10 years we have expended for construction and reconstruction and amount more than equal to the present book value of our entire plant.

Long-distance and underground transmission was the most formidable scientific problem confronting the telephone experts.

The retarding effect of the earth on the telephone current often impaired conversation through one mile underground as much as through 100 miles overhead. Overhead conversation and its distinct limitations.

No possible improvement in the telephone transmitter could of itself solve these difficulties.

The solution was only found in the cumulative effect of improvements, great and small, in telephone, transmitter, line, cable, switchboard, and every other piece of apparatus or plant required in the transmission of speech.

While the limit of commercial overhead talking had increased from strictly local to over 1,000 miles as early as 1893, it was not until 1905 that conversation could be had over

long-distance circuits of which as much as 20 miles was in underground cables. By 1906 underground talking distance had increased to 90 miles. By 1912 it was possible to talk underground from New York to Washington.

It was then that the construction of underground conduits from Boston to Washington was determined upon—not that it was expected to get a thorough underground talk between those places, but in case of storm or blizzard, to utilize intermediate sections in connection with the overhead.

Our persistent study and incessant experimentation have produced results more remarkable still.

We have perfected cables, apparatus and methods that have overcome obstacles heretofore regarded as insuperable both to long-distance overhead and underground conversation.

Underground conversation is now possible between Boston and Washington, four times the length of the longest European underground line. This enabled the Bell System in the recent great storm, so destructive on land and sea, to maintain communication for the public between all the principal points on the Atlantic seaboard.

Telephone communication is established between New York and Denver, is potentially possible between all points in the United States, and by 1915 will be an accomplished fact between New York and San Francisco.

In our use of methods or apparatus, we are committed to no one system. We own, control or have the right to use the inventions necessary to operate any system recognized or accepted as the most efficient. The Bell System must always recognize, and in its selection must always be governed by the necessities of a national service, with its complex requirements, which is infinitely more exacting than local or limited service.

These achievements represent vast expenditures of money and immense concentration of effort which have been justified by results of immeasurable benefit to the public. No local company unaided could bear the financial or scientific burden of this work. Such results are possible only through a centralized general staff, avoiding wasteful duplication of effort, working out problems common to all, for the benefit of all.

The pioneers of the Bell System recognized that telephone service as they saw it was in the broadest sense a public utility; that upon them rested a public obligation to give the best possible service at the most reasonable rates consistent with risk, investment and the continued improvement and maintenance of its property.

Without this expenditure of millions and concentration of effort, the telephone art as it exists could not have been developed.

What we have done in working out these great problems in the past should be accepted as a guarantee of what we will do in the future.

THEO. N. VAIL, President.

### ALBERT MAYS MET ACCIDENT.

The many friends of Albert Mays, better known on the College Interurban as "Casey Jones," regret very much to hear that he was very badly, if not seriously, burned about the face and neck yesterday evening about 7 o'clock, when the powder used in starting the engine on the motor car was set off in some accidental way while he had his head over the powder can. The accident occurred at College and Mays was rushed to the college infirmary and given immediate medical attention. Fortunately, his eyes were not damaged, but his face and neck were very badly burned. He was brought to his home in this city last night by automobile, and is reported to be resting easy today.

### NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

We will open for business with a large stock of coffins of all kinds and grades, and will be able to take care of Brazos County and surrounding counties. We will save you money in this line. Prices will be right to one and all. We want the business. We want everybody to give us a trial. We will also furnish carriages and hearse of first class at the right price. We will open for business May 1, 1914. TROMBATORE, PALERMO & CO., North Main Street.

As this is claimed by most people as the "electrical age," and on account of the many facilities electricity affords, the proprietors of the American Steam Laundry are having motors installed in the laundry, and all the machinery heretofore driven by steam will be driven by electricity. This is a decided improvement and promises quicker and much better service. Mr. Hearn, proprietor of the Bryan Steam Laundry, will also install motors in his laundry. The city council has made a special rate to the laundries on the power consumed in driving the motors.